



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A Statistical Account of Auckland, New Zealand, as it was observed during the year 1848. By ARTHUR S. THOMSON, M.D., Surgeon of the 58th Regiment.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 17th February, 1851.]

AUCKLAND, the seat of the Colonial Government, is situated on the eastern side of the North Island, in south latitude $36^{\circ} 51'$, and east longitude $174^{\circ} 45'$, about fifty miles from the mouth of the Gulf of Hauraki.

The island at this place is but six miles broad; and at one point the seas on the eastern and western coasts are only three-quarters of a mile from each other, owing to the proximity of two navigable creeks.

The harbour of Auckland is deep and well protected, and the rise and fall of the tide average about nine feet.

Situation of the Town.

Auckland lies in a narrow valley formed by two hills, which rise abruptly from the sea to the height of seventy feet. The distance from the ridge of one hill to that of the other is less than half a mile; but this distance gradually lessens as the hills approach each other. The valley in which the town stands is, at one extremity, open to the water, and extends inwards and upwards about half a mile, till it is lost in the surrounding features.

The country on both sides of Auckland is made up of similar valleys, which afford some beautiful sites for the erection of houses. The soil is a soft, clayey, conglomerated sandstone, under which are beds of scoria ashes in some places. In the immediate vicinity of the town several dormant volcanic craters can be traced, around the bases of which are strewn large blocks of scoria. The highest and nearest to the town is Mount Eden (named after Lord Auckland), which rises about 500 feet above the level of the sea. Although the entrance to the harbour is picturesque, yet the aspect of the country around Auckland is not at present agreeable; the wood having all been destroyed, nothing meets the eye but dark ferns and short tea shrubs.

Population of the Town and Settlements around.

The presence of a regiment, a few artillery and sappers, with a considerable government and commissariat expenditure, have collected at Auckland a large town population. Many who came out to cultivate the soil, found that keeping a shop was a more lucrative concern. According to the census of 1848, the population of the different localities in the neighbourhood of the town* is as follows:—

* This census, to which I shall often refer, was made by Captain Atkins, Inspector of the Armed Police, and published in the Government Gazette.

Localities.	Population.		Total.	Houses.				Total Houses.
	Males.	Females		Stone.	Brick.	Weather Boarded.	Raupo.	
Auckland.....	1,551	1,262	2,813	7	19	668	....	694
Suburbs	422	380	802	10	6	146	41	203
Remuera	67	39	106	....	....	5	17	22
Epsom	83	64	147	1	1	14	17	33
Three Kings	46	40	86	....	....	4	11	15
Onehunga	138	124	262	....	....	63	3	66
Otahuhu	151	146	297	....	....	2	72	74
Papakura	16	7	23	....	....	5	10	15
Howick	408	367	775	....	....	50	180	230
Panmure	187	147	334	....	....	5	99	104
Tamaki East	18	12	30	....	....	3	4	7
Tamaki West	134	76	210	1	....	22	27	50
Kawan Island	105	89	194	....	....	....	....	....
Barrier Island	13	9	22	....	....	....	....	....
Sawing Stations	624	278	902	....	....	....	....	....
	3,963	3,040	7,003	19	26	987	481	1,513

It will be observed that the whole European population in Auckland and the neighbouring localities is 7003 souls. Part of them came direct from Great Britain, but a large proportion are emigrants from different parts of New Zealand, or from some of the Australian colonies; among the latter are to be found several time-expired convicts.

The actual population of the town is 2813 persons, or 4 inhabitants for each house.

Description of Auckland.

The town is almost entirely built of wood. It will be seen from the foregoing table that in the town and suburbs there are 17 stone houses, 25 brick, 814 wood, and 41 huts constructed of a dry reed, called raupo (*Typha angustifolia*). The only stone or brick buildings of any size in the place are the military hospital, the commissariat stores, the Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Protestant churches, and a few merchants' stores. Other stone and brick buildings are, however, rapidly springing up. The principal streets in the town are Shortland Crescent (named after the former Colonial Secretary), Queen's Street, and Princes Street: the first extends down the hill, the second is at right angles to it at the bottom of the valley; Princes Street is on the ridge of the hill, and may be called the Bond Street of the settlement. In Princes Street the Bank is the only brick building; in Queen's Street there is only one stone building.

There are two very good hotels, (the Exchange and Masonic,) and many others equally respectable, but not so well got up. Although the climate is not hot, most of the dwelling-houses have small verandahs round them. A great proportion of the houses are only one story high; but in Shortland Crescent several are of two stories. The chimneys of all the wooden houses are built of brick. The style of the buildings is more useful than ornamental—a remark equally ap-

plicable to the interior and furniture. The ventilation and drainage of the town is not attended to at all, and the slaughter-houses are placed in bad situations.

The wood chiefly used for building is the Kauri pine (*Dummaro Australis*), which grows only in the north part of the island. All the stone houses are built of roughly-hewn scoria blocks, found at the base of the volcanic hills in the neighbourhood. Much of this stone is porous; the specific gravity of several specimens I tried was 2·11, water being as 1. Houses built with it are said to be damp. A good sandstone has, however, been found about forty miles from Auckland, and a flour-mill is at present being built with it. Bricks are easily made from the clay soil on which the town stands; they cost at present 50s. per thousand, and are very bad. The lime now supplied for building is got from burning oyster-shells, an immense quantity of which are found on the coast; but a limestone containing a good quantity of magnesia has been found near the harbour, and is at present under trial.

During the year 1848 the government house, a wooden building situated at the top of Princes Street, in a small park, was accidentally destroyed by fire; the house had been sent out from England for the first Governor. The present Governor lives in a scoria house, at the top of the valley in which the town stands, and where the two hills unite.

Although Auckland has had two naval Governors, there has been no attempt at the formation of a pier as yet; but plans and estimates for this useful object have, I believe, been lately sent home. The town is not lighted at night. House rent is high; 65*l.* per annum being given for a wooden house of four small rooms. To afford some idea how all stations in life are mixed up, I may mention that at the top of Princes Street lives the Lieut.-Governor in a low wooden house; immediately behind him live a cabinet maker and a man who keeps cows; on the right and left of them live two officers of the regiment at this station. The Lieut.-Governor's residence was formerly a public-house, and even now you can trace over one of the doors, in large letters, almost entirely defaced by a coat of paint, the words "tap room." I shall now say a word explanatory of the places in the neighbourhood of the town.

Remuera is the native name of a piece of land at the base of Mount Hobson, which contains a few agricultural inhabitants; it is about a mile from Auckland, on the Onehunga road. A mile and a half farther on we come to

Epsom, so named from its race-course, which is on an extensive level between two volcanic hills. About two and a half miles beyond this we reach the pensioners' village of

Onehunga. This military settlement was formed in the latter part of 1847, and already contains 63 weather-boarded wooden houses. The village is the head quarters of the 1st division of the Royal New Zealand Fencibles, and lies about five miles from Auckland, on the western coast, at the harbour of Manukau. It may, in future years, become a great town; for although the harbour is at present reckoned unsafe, the survey now going on may discover a safe passage for shipping; and even without this result, should steam ever connect

Auckland with Sydney, vessels will, if possible, come to Manukau, as it saves a long passage round the north cape. The pensioners' acres and several farms in the neighbourhood are in a good state of cultivation. A two-horse coach, called the Red Rover, commenced running between Auckland and Onehunga during 1848—fares 2s. 6d.

Otahuhu is the head quarters of the 6th division of the Fencibles. It is about eight miles from Auckland, by a direct road which leads into the Waikatto country. Few of the pensioners' houses are finished, although all are commenced. The village is about five miles from Onehunga, and is already a thriving settlement, though the first houses were only built in 1848.

Panmure (so named after the title of the father of the present Secretary at War) is most picturesquely situated on the west bank of the Tamaki, a deep, navigable, tortuous salt-water creek, which extends from the harbour of Auckland to within three-quarters of a mile of the Manukau harbour on the western coast. It is the settlement of the 5th division of the Fencibles, is about seven miles from Auckland, and almost all the houses are now finished. Panmure is three miles from Otahuhu. I came out to New Zealand as Medical Superintendent of the division of pensioners settled here. They embarked from Galway in August, 1847, and were all Irish. The present comfortable state of the men, women, and children of this division in their beautiful village is a strong contrast to the half-starved and sickly appearance they had on leaving Ireland; and it often has suggested to me the following question—As a matter of economy, why are not the really poor of Great Britain and Ireland sent out to some of the colonies, where they can be provided for, and be a benefit to the colony, in place of keeping them shut up at home in poor-houses, useless to themselves, and a burthen on the nation? The ground at Panmure is very good. One pensioner told me he had got forty-seven potatoes, of excellent quality and good size, from one stalk, by simply digging the ground after the removal of the native fern.

Howick (so called after the present Colonial Secretary, Earl Grey) is the last and most distant pensioner settlement; thirteen miles from Auckland, and four from Panmure. It lies on the eastern side of the Tamaki creek, over which a cart ferry-boat is established for the conveyance of the pensioners. Here are quartered three divisions or companies of the Fencibles, and two officers, with the Surgeon. The distance from Auckland has been much complained of by the men, though the water communication is easy; and considerable dissatisfaction existed also at first on account of the supposed inferiority of the soil, which is principally a strong tenacious clay*.

The Three Kings are hills, four miles to the south of the town. The Wesleyan chapel and school are situated in this district.

* Military colonization has been several times tried, but with doubtful success. In New Zealand it has been successful, but it has been an expensive measure for the Government at the outset. The cheapest plan for military colonization is, to afford every facility and encouragement to good soldiers belonging to regiments serving in the colonies to settle there after the departure of the corps. It is useless, so far as security goes, retaining the men in villages; the monthly payment of a pension, however small, keeps them always well in hand. The Ten Year Enlistment Bill goes far to accomplish the object of retaining soldiers in the colonies after their discharge.

Papakura is distant twenty miles from Auckland, on the Wai-katto road, with a water communication from Onehunga. It is a cattle station, and the most distant settlement in this direction.

East Tamaki is on the east bank of the creek, close to the pensioner settlement of Howick, which has caused considerable increase in the price of land. There are some good farms here.

West Tamaki is on the opposite bank, and is a beautiful district for agriculture. The population is 210, and there is much good land and good farms.

Kawau Island is placed in the Gulf of Hauraki, thirty miles from Auckland. The 105 male population are employed in the copper-ore mine. The company is a Scotch one, and already 20,000*l.* have been expended on the works.

Barrier Island is at the mouth of the gulf. The inhabitants are chiefly wood-cutters or ship-builders. Last year the *Stirlingshire*, 500 tons burden, was launched from this island.

Saving Stations. There are 624 people so employed. The principal places are Mahurangi, Waugari, and Matakau.

The native population in the town of Auckland is not great; those who live there are, to the number of 300 or 400, chiefly employed on the roads or the public works. In the vicinity of the town are many natives, who often resort to it in canoes or on foot, with articles for sale. On several occasions I counted the number of natives I met in Shortland Crescent, and found them to exceed 40.

Employment of the People.

During the year 1848 any person in Auckland, able and willing to work, could have got employment. According to the census* of 1848, there were 190 professionals and officials, 115 farmers, 207 merchants and traders, 486 mechanics and artisans, 210 farm servants, 206 domestic servants, and 204 labourers, boatmen, &c. This list includes all the settlements.

To give another idea of the employment of the people during the year 1848, I may mention that of 715 men returned by the magistrates as fit to serve on juries for the year 1849†, there were farmers 91, carpenters 80, labourers 80, settlers 51, dealers 49, shoemakers 23, publicans 18, tailors 19, blacksmiths 15, stonemasons 14, butchers 13, bakers 12, clerks 11, cabinet makers 11, merchants 10, painters 10, grocers 10, carters 10, sawyers 9, esquires 9, gentlemen 6, baron 1, boat builders 5, boatmen 7, dentists 2, chemists 2, builders 4, schoolmasters 6, students 2, architects 2, timber merchants 4, wheelwrights 3, printers 7, bricklayers 4, drapers 6, auctioneers 4, veterinary surgeon 1, wine merchants 2, accountants 3, brewers 5, millers 3, saddlers 2, coopers 2, land surveyor 1, confectioner 1, watermen 3, dairymen 2, watchmakers 2, bookbinder 1, mariners 5, chandlers 2, sailmaker 1, lime burner 1, shipwright 1, &c.

It will be observed from this list that Auckland has a member of almost every trade, with the exception of those which only exist in large towns. From the class of farmers, carpenters, and labourers,

* Government Gazette, 1849.

† The nominal list from which this was compiled is published in the Government Gazette for 1849.

the most useful and numerous in this list, most of the jurymen are taken. There is not one person in the town or suburbs who can be called an independent gentleman—that is, a man living on his fortune.

Wages given for Labour. A house-carpenter gets 8s. 6d. a-day, a labourer from 3s. to 3s. 6d., a brickmaker 5s., a stonemason 7s. 6d., ship-carpenter 10s., smith 7s. 6d., shoemaker 5s., journeyman tailor 7s. 6d., journeyman baker 4s., painter 4s. 6d.

Few of the natives are employed as private servants; a circumstance which arises from the want of knowledge of the native language among the settlers. The natives employed on the roads and government works receive at the rate of 1s. 6d. a-day, part of which is given in food. There are several among them who have learned to build and to face stones, and who earn from 2s. to 3s. 6d. a-day.

Manners and Morals. The town is not yet sufficiently old to have given birth to any marked peculiarity of manner in the inhabitants. Like all emigrants, they may be said to be distinguished for energy and reflection, and, as a whole, are better informed and more “men of the world” than the population of a similar sized town in any part of England.

Among the trades the desire to accumulate money is the ruling passion; and with some of them this is so strong, that they have forgotten that an emigrant does not generally adopt a new country to make money, but to live, and that chiefly by the cultivation of the soil. As a body, they are liberal in their ideas, and also in religious matters. On Sunday the churches are all well filled, and good clothes indicate their easy circumstances. Their taste for music, or books, or the fine arts, cannot be considered very high; but they are disposed to be charitable, as was shown by the large voluntary subscription collected for the inhabitants of Wellington who had suffered from the earthquake. The liberality in this case was more to be admired, because there is little community of thought or feeling between the two places. During the war in the north part of New Zealand, the inhabitants raised a militia, and several of them served with distinction in some of the engagements.

Diet. The food of the people is chiefly pork (New Zealand venison). In the public houses, beer, gin, whiskey, and brandy are the usual beverages; rum is seldom made use of. There is no drink peculiar to the town, but ginger-beer with brandy is called a “stone fence,” and is a favourite mixture; this term has come from Sydney. The best part of the population, as regards their manners, are the agriculturists; indeed, they are the only colonists in the true spirit of that word.

The people of Wellington consider Auckland as a town existing and flourishing on the military expenditure. There can be no doubt that it has advanced greatly from this cause; but even if the military were withdrawn, the town would increase, although perhaps more slowly than hitherto. To withdraw the troops, however, would place the town at the mercy of the Waikatto natives. When the news of gold having been found in abundance in California, reached Auckland, a ship with a good many speculators, in the hope of immediate wealth, left health and comparative comfort for the chance of sickness and starvation; and since then there has been considerable emigration from the colony to the same quarter.

Law may be described as a kind of civil warfare, so that the number of cases tried is generally a very good index of the peaceable or pugnacious character of the people; during the thirteen months ending 31st December, 1847, 154 cases were tried, and 99 convicted; 65 natives had verdicts given to them, and the Europeans had 19. The remaining 60 cases were between Europeans.

The morality of a people is best estimated by a reference to the amount of crime among them. During the thirteen months ending the 13th December, 1847, 1,083 cases were tried before the resident magistrates' court, of which 86 were between Europeans and natives, the natives were defendants in 34, and the Europeans in 52 cases. Three cases only occurred in which both parties were natives,^a and the remaining 994 cases were confined to Europeans. As 117 cases were dismissed, the number of convictions is reduced to 857, of these 25 were for assault, 15 for breaches of the peace, 155 for breaches of the cattle trespass ordinance, 25 for larceny, 5 for malicious injury to property, 26 for breaches of the Merchant Seaman's Act, 2 for profane swearing, 5 for vagrancy, and 529 for drunkenness; one European was hung during the year for the murder of a retired officer of the Royal Navy, who lived at the flag-staff, on the north shore. The murder was of such a nature, and perpetrated with so much barbarity, that for many months the natives had the credit of doing it; but at last it came to light, by the confession of a woman, that a European sailor had committed the deed, and he was hung at the place where the murder was perpetrated, in the presence of many natives and Europeans. During the year 1848, 447 Europeans were committed to jail, being one out of every 15 of the whole population; of these 20 were military.

It will be seen from the return of crimes, that one-sixth part of the population had something to do with a court of justice in the course of the year, and that the great and crying vice is intemperance, as might be expected when money is abundant, and a gill of spirits costs only sixpence; indeed, the trade of a publican is one of the most lucrative in the town, so much so that there were 45 applicants for licenses to sell spirits during the year 1849, being one public house to every 63 persons, male and female, above 21 years of age. Poverty, that great exciting cause of crime, is unknown here, and property is exposed with a degree of security which would astonish the Englishman, who double-bars his door on retiring to rest.

During the year 1843, a number of reformed Parkhurst boys were sent out to Auckland, and although they did not form one twentieth part of the population, the cases of felony were doubled next year, and the excess was entirely owing to these young reprobates.

Places for Instruction. There is a college under the superintendence of the English Church, called St. John's. It was founded in 1842, and is situated six miles from Auckland, in the west Tamaki district. The building is constructed partly of scoria stone, but principally of wood. The number of houses, with the chapel and the hospital about the place, give it a very respectable appearance. There is a considerable quantity of land (1300 acres,) belonging to the institution. St. John's College is chiefly designed for candidates for holy orders, but it is open to other students. The expense of tuition, commons and attendance, does not exceed 30*l.* per annum.

There are already six small scholarships in the gift of the visitors. Schools also are attached to the college for the instruction of European and native boys; to the former the expense does not exceed 25*l.* per annum, for the natives no charge is made; they are clothed, fed, and taught English, writing, arithmetic, and singing, with some useful trade. The number of native boys at the school last year was 33. There are 14 persons now officiating in different parts of New Zealand who have been ordained by the bishop since his arrival in the country. In the town are several schools for the instruction of boys and girls, but none of them have a great reputation, and a well-instructed teacher would be an advantage to the place. The Wesleyan body are erecting a school for the education of the children of their missionaries in this country.

The Government expended, during the year 1848, 3,466*l.* on education. This sum was altogether spent on the natives. The Government plan of educating the natives is a wise and liberal one. It consists in giving to the church missionaries, the Wesleyans and the Roman Catholics, a sum of money to build native schools, with this provision, that they instruct a certain number of children. Already the Wesleyan body have built a school four miles from town, and are educating upwards of 100 natives. The Roman Catholic body are erecting a school on the north shore, for a similar purpose. This is a much less expensive, and also a better plan than establishing normal schools, for this reason, that these religious denominations have already the machinery for education in force. Some people may object to it as exhibiting too great latitude of religious principle, but it is in the spirit of the age, and by making use of these bodies, the instruction is at once brought into operation without loss of time.

Establishments of Justice. There is a supreme court, with powers similar to those of corresponding courts in England, also a resident magistrates' court which meets daily for the trial of all offences. Last year the expense of the supreme court was 1,360*l.* 14*s.*

Police Establishment. For the protection of the peace of the town and surrounding districts, a police force is kept up, consisting of 6 Europeans and 19 natives, who are instructed in the carbine exercise; the natives are found to be as faithful and trustworthy in the discharge of their duty, as the European part of the police; both receive 25*s.* a-week. It will be seen on reference to the expenditure return, that the police establishment, with the resident magistrates' court, cost 3,801*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* last year. The police are distinguished from the people by a neat, comfortable, and cheap dress, consisting of a blue woollen shirt, with a leather strap round the waist, and a cap.

Places for Interment. Although the inhabitants are liberal in their religious ideas, yet we find the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Wesleyans, the Jews, and the Roman Catholics, have each their separate cemeteries. All are situated on the ridge of the hill, about half a mile from the town. The Church of England has the largest grave-yard, picturesquely situated in a ravine. On the opposite side of the public road, uninclosed, with about twenty wooden tombstones (if I may use the term), stand the cemeteries of the Scotch and the Wesleyans; close to the last, but carefully inclosed, is that of the Jews; a short distance apart from all, is the resting

place of the Roman Catholics, distinguished from the others by a large wooden cross. I have read the inscriptions on all the frail pieces of wood, which stand in place of tombstones, and on a great number of them, reference is made to that part of Great Britain from which the deceased came; unless over the graves of children, the death is mentioned without much apparent grief, a circumstance attributable to the absence of blood relations. In almost all the inscriptions, the names recorded are "unknown to fame," if I except that of Captain Hobson, over whose sepulchre there is a large flat stone, with this inscription, "Sacred to the memory of William Hobson, Esq., Captain in her Majesty's Royal Navy, first Governor of New Zealand, who died at Auckland on the 10th day of September, 1842, aged 49 years."

The Gaol is a wooden building of one story, situated behind the court house, in the centre of Queen's Street, and at the lowest part of the town. In 1848, there passed through the gaol 455 prisoners, of whom 447 were Europeans, and 8 were natives. The average daily number of prisoners was 34, and as two deaths occurred, this gives the high ratio of mortality among them, of nearly six per cent. during the year. The average number of days each prisoner was confined was 27. There are three scales of diet—the first for prisoners in solitary confinement, the second is the ordinary ration, and the third is only given when ordered by the visiting magistrate, or the sheriff.

Scale of Rations in the Gaol.

Scale.	Vegetables.	Meat.	Bread.	Soap.	Salt.
No.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
1	....	....	24	....	....
2	8	4	24	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
3	8	12	20	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

I have had no opportunity of testing the efficacy of the first scale; but from some observations I made on the military prisoners, I found that at hard labour they increased in weight on the second, when not kept too long in confinement. The hard labour consists in working on the roads.

Military Establishment. The garrison consists of the head-quarters and 581 men of the 58th Regiment, 15 men of the Royal Artillery, and 13 of the Royal Sappers and Miners. All the barracks are of wood; but the military hospital, the commissariat, and ordnance stores, are of scoria stone. The barracks are situated on the ridge of the hill, immediately above the town; the barrack square includes a space of 23 acres, surrounded by a scoria stone wall from 15 to 20 feet high, loopholed, with flanking angles. This large extent of ground was inclosed as a place of retreat for the inhabitants in case of hostilities. The wall is not yet finished; it has been built entirely by the natives, under the superintendence of the officer commanding the Royal Engineers. The front of one of the hills jutting into the harbour is separated by a ditch and a wall, and is named Fort Britomart, after a ship of war of that name which once visited Auckland. Here the ordnance

stores are kept, and a few guns are mounted facing the harbour. The natives are much struck on visiting Auckland by the sight of the military; and many of them every Sunday accompany the band from the barracks to the church. The number of women and children belonging to the regiment was 233.

Post-office. This is a small establishment: the Collector of Customs acts as Postmaster. There is little communication between Auckland and the other parts of New Zealand. The average length of the voyage from Sydney to Auckland is fourteen days—to Wellington, about seven. The mail to Sydney is conveyed by vessels trading between these places. The average course of post from England, *via* Sydney, to Auckland is four months and a half. There is an overland mail to Wellington twice a month. The sea postage of a letter under half an ounce, not intended to pass through the United Kingdom, is 4*d.* During the year 1848, the revenue of the post office exceeded the expenditure by 287*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*; the revenue being 881*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*—the expenditure 593*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Amusements. A theatre was opened during 1848, and several pieces were acted. The desire for the drama among the inhabitants is apparent from the crowded state of the military theatre; but the theatre in the town did not succeed, and the temple of Thespis has now degenerated into two shops. In this case the failure is to be attributed more to bad acting and the want of regularity in the theatre than to the absence of public support. There is a musical club, a book club, a circulating library, a reading room, a cricket club, a mechanic's institute, and also a bookseller's shop in the town.

The military band plays once a week in the garden where the government house stood. There are three billiard tables in the town. A race meeting takes place in January every year, on the anniversary of the foundation of the colony. In 1849, the number of entries were 56 for 10 races. The highest purse was 25 sovereigns, and the entrance 3*l.* Four very good horses appeared. The races continued for two days. The greatest speed was at the rate of a mile in two minutes.

Newspapers. Two papers are published; one twice a week (the *New Zealander*), and the other (the *Southern Cross*) once a week: both have been in existence for some years. The first is a kind of milk-and-water supporter of Government, and the last is the detractor; for the inhabitants of Auckland, like all colonies, are divided into two classes—those who praise everything done by the Governor, and who on all occasions avoid the expression of dissatisfaction, and those again who will not admit that he can do right, but see wrong in every measure he undertakes. The price of a copy of either is 6*d.*, though the paper is only the size of the first and second pages of the *Times* doubled.

During 1848 the Government commenced a paper published in English and the native language, to appear twice a month; its object is to diffuse useful information among the natives; it is distributed without payment, and is a wise and powerful instrument for good.

During the year 1848, with the exception of the *Auckland Sheet Almanack* and the *Government Gazette*, which is published as necessity requires, no other publication was printed in the town. A *New Zealand quarterly magazine* was advertised, if a proper number of sub-

scribers appeared; but they have apparently not done so, as it has not yet been published.

Industrial Establishments. There is a rope-walk for the conversion of New Zealand flax into rope; and a factory is erecting for the cleaning of native flax for exportation. The New Zealand rope was tried on board a ship of war, and found very good. A proper method of cleaning the flax from all its impurities is still a great desideratum. At present a vessel of 300 tons is building in Mechanics' Bay, and several smaller craft for the coasting trade.

There are a tanyard and numerous brickfields. The copper ore mine in the Island of Kawau employs 105 Europeans. During the last year very little ore was got out, as the men were chiefly employed in erecting smelting works. Already the company have spent 20,000*l.* on the works. From the Barrier Island last year a 500-ton vessel was launched. There are three brewing establishments in the place.

Charitable Establishments. During the year 1848, 163*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, was expended by Government for the town of Auckland, in aid of the relief of the sick and destitute, although there are no poor unless the sick and old who are unable to labour. In 1847 an hospital was established for the use of the Europeans and natives; the former are charged 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day for residence and treatment when they can afford it, and when unable to pay are admitted as paupers. During 1848, 118 Europeans were admitted, and 14 died; of the natives, 158 were admitted, and 8 died. The natives are mixed up with the Europeans in the wards, and are charged nothing for residence or treatment. The hospital is a Gothic wooden building, erected on a high and healthy situation, about a mile from the town. The style of the building is more ornamental than useful, because there are so many holes and corners for dirt to lodge. A surgeon and assistant surgeon are attached to the hospital and the colony.

Roads. Much expense is incurred in making roads, and keeping them in repair, in the town and districts around Auckland, owing to the soft, clayey nature of the soil in some places, and the moisture of the climate. The scoria stone found at the base of the volcanic hills in the neighbourhood, and the beds of ashes occasionally got under the superficial strata are excellent materials for road-making. The streets in the town were in such a bad state last winter, that the commissariat cart was often unable to bring water from the spring in Official Bay to the barracks, a distance of a quarter of a mile. Roads are completed in several directions around the town, to the distance of six and twelve miles. During 1848 the expenditure for road-making was 9,704*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

Professional Men. Although in the government census 190 men are returned as "professional or official," yet most of them are either government servants or small clerks. In the town 1 barrister and 5 attorneys are in practice, and 6 of the medical profession; but there are also several of these professions who, being embarked in other pursuits, do not practise.

Price of Land. At the public sale of government land, on the 1st March, 1849, 13 acres 2 roods and 28 perches, in a street called Wakefield Street, a continuation of Queen's Street, and in some neighbouring streets, were sold in small allotments, and the sum

realized was 1,567*l.* 15*s.**, which is at the rate of 100*l.* an acre. At the same sale 49 suburban acres of land were sold for 346*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; and in the same Gazette, land, a few miles from Auckland, is advertised by the Government in allotments, varying from 83 to 100 acres, at an average price of about 2*l.* an acre. No government land in New Zealand can be sold for less than 1*l.* an acre,—a sum said to be necessary to defray the expense of surveying the land and making roads, and for raising a fund to assist in bringing emigrants from the mother country; but among well-informed and unprejudiced persons it is generally considered too much. If, however, land were too much reduced in price, it would give rise to a set of land jobbers,—a class of men of no use, and often very hurtful to a colony.

During the year 1848, 2,143*l.* 14*s.* was realized from the sale of crown lands. No European can now purchase land from a native: all native lands must first be purchased by the Crown, and then re-sold. In 1848, the land purchased by the Crown amounted in money to 825*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

Supplies to the Town. The market is well supplied, both by Europeans and natives, with pigs, potatoes, firewood, and fruit. Beef, mutton, and butter are as yet only furnished by the European farmers. The native race will be strong rivals in trade to the Europeans, as they can produce articles cheaper; and every day the supplies are increasing both in quality and quantity. To give an idea of the price of some of the most useful articles of life, I may mention that the 58th regimental hospital, during 1848, was supplied by contract with the undermentioned articles at the prices named:—fresh beef or mutton, of the best quality, 5*½d.* per lb., first bread 2*¼d.*, flour 2*½d.* per lb., potatoes 1*d.* per lb., milk 3*½d.* per pint, eggs 2*s.* per dozen, fowls 2*s.* each; pork can be had at 4*d.* per lb., and butter costs 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Firewood 6*s.* per ton.

In the contract for 1849 bread has fallen a farthing per pound, flour a halfpenny, potatoes a farthing per pound, milk a halfpenny per pint. Water is not very abundant, but is of good quality, has a pleasant taste, and can easily be obtained by sinking wells in proper places.

Revenue and Expenditure. I refer to the appendix, in which it will be seen that the revenue for the year 1848 was 53,108*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, and the expenditure for the same period was 48,479*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The particular source from which this large sum of money was derived, and how it was laid out, will be seen in the appendix, which has been compiled from the Quarterly Returns published in the Government Gazette. I may mention that a considerable part of the revenue is paid by the natives from the large quantity of tobacco and other goods which they purchase and consume.

Commerce. There are no harbour dues in the port of Auckland, and a pilot is not paid unless he is employed. Horses, cattle, books, bullion are admitted duty free. The *imports* consist of spirits, tobacco, and almost every other article required by civilized man. Upon spirits there is a duty of 5*s.* per gallon, on tobacco from 9*d.* to 2*s.* per pound; and upon almost all other articles there is an *ad valorem*

* Government Gazette, March 1849.

duty of 12 per cent. The value of the imports for 1848* was 120,343*l.*: 101 ships arrived during the year, being in tonnage 24,338, and manned by 1386 sailors; of the above shipping, 8 were from Great Britain, 85 from British colonies, 2 from the United States, and 6 from foreign countries†.

The trade in the importation of cattle and horses from New South Wales is active, and they are now cheap‡. The duty on gunpowder and fire-arms is 30 per cent.; on wine, &c., 20; beer, cider, &c., 15 on their value. No guns, powder, or spirits can be sold to the natives.

The Exports from Auckland during the year 1848 were valued at 18,977*l.*§ There is no duty on exports; so that there is no obstruction to free trade in this respect. From a return published in the Gazette, it appears that the exports in 1846 were valued at 40,187*l.*; the decrease in 1848 is caused by the small export of copper ore, arising from it having been found that the ore became heated on board of ship, and it is now retained for the purpose of being smelted, by works at present in the course of erection at the Kawau mines. The articles exported in 1848, were 5,949*l.* worth of sawn timber, 1,695*l.* of spars, upwards of 4,000*l.* of oil, 421*l.* of sheep's wool, 668*l.* of rope, 500*l.* of copper ore, and 270*l.* of flax. The decrease in the exportation of flax arises from the quantity used in making ropes. Kauri gum, 395*l.* This article has decreased since 1845, chiefly from its commercial value at first having been over estimated. Some years must elapse before the exports are of much value. New Zealand, from what I have seen of it, is an agricultural country, where a small farmer may settle, have health, and enjoy all the necessaries of life, but will not make money. It is a country for the emigration of small agriculturalists, not speculators. It is idle, however, to talk of what sources of wealth may be developed in New Zealand in the course of years by careful inquiry. There are no ships belonging to the port with the exception of three small traders between Sydney and Auckland. The number of small coasting vessels daily arriving with produce is great. In the month of March, 1849, twenty-five small craft, from 10 to 30 tons, are reported to have arrived||.

Immigration and Emigration. During the year 1848, 1430 immigrants arrived at Auckland, 632 of them were from Great Britain, and the remainder chiefly from the Australian colonies: 604 of the British immigrants were New Zealand pensioners and their families, sent out by the Government. As the emigrants from Auckland during 1848, (chiefly the sailors of ships first entered as immigrants on their arrival,) were 372, it follows that the total immigration for 1848, was 1066, of which 462 paid their own passage. The proximity of New Zealand to the penal settlement of Van Diemens Land, will always induce a large number of emancipated convicts to settle in this country, and there is scarcely a vessel which arrives from Hobart Town, but has on board some of these people. During the quarter ending March, 1849, 58 settlers arrived from Van Diemens Land. For men who

* Government Gazette, 1849.

† November Gazette.

‡ For the quarter ending March, 1849, 405 head of horned cattle arrived, 226 horses, and 800 sheep.

§ Government Gazette, 1849.

|| Government Gazette, 1849.

have come to the determination to live honestly, New Zealand will do well, but for many years it will not be a sufficiently large place for the thief or the pickpocket part of the Van Diemens Land people to flourish.

Vital Statistics. The following table will show the number of the European population, at different periods of life in Auckland, and in the pensioners' villages and rural districts around, for the year 1848.

MALES							FEMALES.							TOTAL.	
Under 2 years.	From 2 to 7.	From 7 to 14.	From 14 to 21.	From 21 to 45.	From 45 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Under 2 years.	From 2 to 7.	From 7 to 14.	From 14 to 21.	From 21 to 45.	From 45 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Males.	Females.
239	547	448	268	1,553	158	8	237	541	414	327	1,041	96	8	3,963	3,040

The number of males and females, it will be observed, are very even for a new colony. In New Zealand a deficiency of the female part of the population is not such an evil as in other settlements, because the New Zealand native women are pleasing and attractive, and they are both ready and gratified at forming an alliance with respectable Europeans; over the whole country it is estimated there are about two thousand half-caste children. The marriage of Europeans with natives is a union which ought to be encouraged; it amalgamates the races, and the offspring produced is a fine race.

It will be seen in the above table, that there are 1984 males above puberty, of whom 1129 are married, and there are 1472 females, of whom 1117 are married. During 1848, 194 children were born, and 47 marriages were celebrated*.

History of the Town. The site of Auckland was chosen by Captain Hobson, R. N., in 1841. He was the first Governor of New Zealand, and his name will be long celebrated in the annals of the country, from the part he acted in the celebrated treaty of Waitangi, which treaty ceded the "Shadow of the land" to Queen Victoria: he died at Auckland, in 1842. The situation of the town is good, owing to its easy means of communication, by numerous creeks and rivers, with other and distant parts of the country; its well-protected and deep harbour; and the large native population in the neighbourhood. Mr. Shortland, the late Colonial Secretary, acted as Governor until the arrival of the second Governor, Captain Fitzroy, R.N., in December, 1843; who in turn was succeeded in December, 1845, by the present Governor-in-Chief, Sir George Grey, K.C.B. No earthquake has been felt within a hundred miles of Auckland, since the settlement of the town. During the latter months of the year 1847, influenza appeared as an epidemic, and prevailed all over the island, attacking the native as well as the European inhabitants. In April, 1848, scarlet fever

* The rate of mortality is hereafter referred to.

appeared in Auckland, (the first time it was seen in New Zealand,) and in the town and suburbs attacked 146 persons, of whom 18 died. Although this disease appeared at Sydney much about the same time, yet I could not find, after careful enquiry, any facts to prove that it was introduced by importation. Some of the native race in the town were attacked, proving their susceptibility to this malady. The disease has apparently established itself, as several cases have occurred in April, 1849.

Climate of Auckland. The situation of Auckland on a narrow neck of land, between two seas, gives it a truly insular climate, and one which differs perhaps from a great part of New Zealand. The chief constituents of the climate of any place are the temperature, the moisture of the atmosphere, the pressure of the air, and the prevailing winds. These four elements I shall briefly state, so far as I can produce accurate materials. The subjoined table will show the mean monthly temperature of the years 1841*, and 1848†.

Months.				1841.	1848.	Average Temperature of both Years.
Summer	{ January, corresponding to July in Europe....			69	72	70
	{ February, " August " 			67	66	66
Autumn	{ March, " September " 			65	69	67
	{ April, " October " 			59	66	62
	{ May, " November " 			56	56	56
Winter	{ June, " December " 			52	54	53
	{ July, " January " 			49	54	51
	{ August, " February " 			54	51	52
Spring	{ September, " March " 			54	51	52
	{ October, " April " 			58	57	57
	{ November " May " 			58	62	60
	December " June " 			64	66	65
				59	60	59½

The mean temperature of Auckland, during the year, may be registered as 60° Fah.; the mean temperature of the summer months as 67°, of the winter as 52°. The difference of heat between winter and summer, is 15°. The highest temperature which occurred in 1848, was 80° Fah., the lowest 34°, so that neither snow nor ice were seen during the year. As it is only, however, by comparison, that a correct idea can be formed of the temperature of a place, I insert the following table, showing the mean temperature of a few places in the northern hemisphere‡.

* Kept by Dr. Johnson, Colonial Surgeon.

† Kept by myself.

‡ The temperature of the places in the northern hemisphere are quoted from the Metropolitan Encyclopædia.

Places.	Latitude.	Mean Temperature.			Range.
		During the Year.	Of the Warmest Month.	Of the Coldest Month.	
Auckland, New Zealand*....	36-51 South	59½	70	51	19
Madeira†	32-37 North	68	74	63	11
Rome.....	41-53 "	60	77	42	35
Montpelier	43-36 "	59	78	42	36
London	51-30 "	50	64	37	27
Dublin	53-21 "	49	61	35	26
Edinburgh.....	55-57 "	47	59	38	21

Rome and Montpelier have, it appears, a similar mean temperature to Auckland, and the even nature of the climate is well shown by the above table. Although Madeira has a less range of heat during the year than Auckland, it is the opinion of Humboldt, (which, however, is contradicted by Captains Scourby and Widdel,) that the heat of the southern hemisphere is about 10° less than the north; but the temperature of Auckland, as given in the above years, does not confirm this. Hobart Town in south latitude 42° 52', has a mean temperature of 57° Fah. The temperature of the sea in the harbour of Auckland was similar to the air, and also that of a spring which issued from the ground. The highest temperature, on exposing a thermometer to the sun's rays, in 1848, was 114°. The average daily range of the thermometer, during 1848, was 12½°.

Quantity of rain, and moisture of the atmosphere. The following table will show the quantity of rain which fell at Auckland, during the year 1844‡, and the number of days on which rain fell, during the year 1848§.

Months.	Quantity of Rain in 1844.		Number of Days which Rain fell during 1848.
	Inches.	100th of an Inch.	
January.....	....	36	12
February	1	20	10
March	1	55	5
April	4	49	11
May	1	97	22
June	3	10	17
July	4	82	15
August	2	50	16
September	3	70	23
October	5	50	15
November	1	64	16
December .....	....	84	5
	30	64	167

* Two years' observation, 1841 and 1842.

† Penny Encyclopædia.

‡ Kept by Dr. Johnson, Colonial Surgeon.

§ Kept in the 58th regimental hospital.

From the above it appears, after allowing for evaporation, that 31 inches of rain fell during 1844*. This quantity I believe is below the usual average, because I have kept a rain guage for nine months, ending April, 1849, and already 37 inches of rain have fallen. At London, the mean annual quantity of rain is 24 inches†, at Montpelier it is 29 inches‡. At Rome it is 31§. The moisture in the air is ascertained by the rate of evaporation, and as, in London, the number of degrees which a thermometer falls from the evaporation of water is on an average 5°||, and as in Auckland it is 4°, it is obvious that the climate of Auckland, is more moist than that of London.

Number of days on which rain falls. In some countries all the rain falls in a few months, and the remainder of the year is dry, but in others the rain which falls is spread over a great part of the year. In the previous table, it will be seen that at Auckland, in 1848, rain fell on 167 days. At London, rain falls on 175 days¶, at Sidmouth, 135**, at Montpelier, 82††, at Rome, 117‡‡, at Kinfauns, Scotland, rain fell on 137 days during the year§§. The superiority of Rome and Montpelier over Auckland, in respect to the number of wet days during the year, is great. England and New Zealand will be found to have a similar number of wet days.

Pressure of the Air. The pressure of the air has a marked influence on the human body. It would be out of place here to explain this, but I may mention, for the sake of illustration, that among the Himalaya mountains, in Asia, there is a place where the European children of parents living in India are sent to be educated, and to obtain that health which cannot be found in the burning plains of Hindostan. The heat at the above place, in the mountains, is temperate, but it has been observed that the children do not improve in health as children living in a similar temperature near the level of the sea. This effect is said to be caused by a want of density or pressure of the air, owing to the great elevation.

The mean pressure of the barometer at Auckland, for the year ending April, 1849, was 29.81 inches; the lowest which occurred was 28.96, the highest 30.34|||. The average height of the barometer in London, during the year, is 29.88¶¶, so that the similarity of these places in regard to the pressure of the atmosphere is very obvious.

Prevailing Winds. In May, June, July, September, October, and November, south westerly winds prevail, which is the cold wind in

* At Wellington, New Zealand, during the year ending August, 1848, 46 inches of rain fell; register kept by Dr. Prendergast, 65th regiment.

† Howard, 20 years' observation.

‡ Portiven, observation for 1796 to 1806.

§ Calandulli, 1811 to 1815.

|| Arranged from Daniell's Meteorology.

¶ Howard, 20 years' observation.

** Dr. Clarke, 1813-1814.

†† Portiven, 1796 to 1806.

‡‡ Calandulli, 1811 to 1825.

§§ Lord Gray, 1824-1825.

||| These observations are all corrected to a temperature of 32° Fahrenheit, and the capability action of the barometer is added; observations made 70 feet above the sea. The lowest barometer occurred on the day the first shock of an earthquake was heard at Wellington.

¶¶ Daniell's Meteorology.

this hemisphere In August, north easterly and south-easterly, in December, easterly, in January, north-easterly, in February, southerly and south-westerly, in March, easterly and north-westerly. The wind is often very high and disagreeable at Auckland, and fruits and flowers are frequently blasted by it, when growing in an exposed situation. The wind often blows down the harbour with great violence, from the Gulf of Haukara.

On the Influence which the Climate of Auckland has on the European Constitution—on the Ratio of Deaths. The Production of Disease—the Mental Energy—the Number of Births—and on the Vegetation of European Plants.

1st. *On the Proportion of Deaths.* Since the first settlement of Auckland, in 1841, the inhabitants have always enjoyed a low rate of mortality, a circumstance confirmed by the testimony of the first settlers, and also by a calculation drawn from a rough estimate of the number of graves in the different places of interment. In 1847, the mortality during the year, among the inhabitants of Auckland, and the surrounding districts, was a little more than 1 per cent. In 1848, it was $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., an increase attributable to the appearance of scarlet fever, for the first time, in Auckland. The 58th Regiment, during the year 1841, lost fewer men by death, than the regiment would have lost if stationed at Great Britain. The mortality among children below five years of age, from observations made on those of the pensioners, is about 2 per cent., for the year ending April, 1849.

2nd. *In producing Disease.* There is no disease peculiar to Auckland, if I except a low fever which occasionally prevails in the beginning of the year, that is, about the summer and autumn months; it is characterized by obscure symptoms, the brain is oppressed, and in consequence the sensibility to internal pain is deadened; the fever, so far as I have observed, did not appear to be contagious, but I am aware there are some facts which tend to prove it so. Diseases in Auckland are distinguished by a want of activity. Men walk about with maladies, which are rendered obscure from the want of acuteness in the symptoms; a climate more subject to atmospherical changes would drive these diseases into a state of active inflammation, which would soon terminate either in recovery or death; measles, small pox, cholera, typhus fever, hydrophobia, have not as yet appeared amongst the European or native inhabitants of New Zealand; I have seen no case of intermittent fever clearly produced by residence in Auckland, although there have been two cases in the regiment, attributable to service in New Zealand.

The subjoined table will show, however, better than any detailed description, the peculiarly favourable nature of the climate of Auckland for the health of the Europeans.

This table is thus read: out of 1000 soldiers stationed in Great Britain 921 are annually admitted into hospital; whereas in Auckland only 674 cases of sickness occur. On looking over the list of diseases, it will be seen that the number of admissions for affections of the lungs in Auckland is one-third less than it is in Great Britain,—a fact which it is very satisfactory to find, because “common rumour” describes consumption as a disease peculiarly fatal and prevalent among

Europeans in New Zealand, a report I do not think correct. In 1848 the 58th and 65th Regiments, both stationed in New Zealand, only lost by death, from disease of the lungs, 5 men per 1000; whereas the men of the heavy dragoons, quartered in the United Kingdom, lose on an average every year about 8 men per 1000 from chest complaints. The only diseases which appear more prevalent in Auckland than at home are rheumatic affections, diseases of the brain, and diseases of the eyes; the former may be attributed to the moisture of the climate; the disease of the eyes to the great glare in the barracks and the dust during the high winds; and the affections of the brain to elevation of temperature.

Classes of Disease.	Annual Number of Admissions into Hospital out of every 1000 Soldiers serving in*	
	England.	Auckland, N. Z.
Fevers	75	38
Eruptive Fevers	3	....
Diseases of the Lungs.....	148	100
„ Stomach and Bowels	94	95
„ Liver	8	5
„ Brain	6	16
Dropsies	1	4
Rheumatic Affections	50	107
Venereal „	181	15
Abscesses and Ulcers	133	68
Wounds and Injuries	126	130
Disease of the Eyes.....	19	33
„ Skin	29	10
All other Diseases	44	53
Total.....	921	674

* The ratio of admissions among the troops in Great Britain is taken from the Army Medical Statistics, and the proportion of admissions among the troops in Auckland is calculated from the cases treated in the 58th regimental hospital during the year 1848; average strength 610 men.

4th. *On Mental Energy.* That the activity of the mind is much influenced by the climate is well known. In all tropical countries there is a lassitude of mind as well as body which few men can resist,

and to which most people succumb. It would be out of place to dilate on this here; I would only ask the reader to glance his eye over all the countries in the world where the average temperature is above 60° Fah., and he will observe that the indigenous inhabitants are deficient in mental activity, as indicated by their works and actions: they act with violence for a short time from temporary excitement, but there is wanting that long continued mental application which characterizes the inhabitants of colder countries.

In the north part of the North island of New Zealand the missionaries have been long resident in the country, and they have produced a race already emerged into manhood. I have seen some of their children, and, from my own opinion, as well as the testimony of others, I am inclined to think they are deficient in that mental activity which sent their fathers across the seas to undertake the honourable, but laborious duties of a missionary.

This apathy may arise from their education and the want of excitement; still it is a fact which it is necessary to mention, as it may be produced by the mere nature of the climate, and the absence of all anxiety about obtaining food from the ease with which the soil yields up its fruit. A climate with an average temperature of about 50° Fah., with a considerable variation of temperature, is apparently the one best suited for the active developments of the human mind; and as a confirmatory proof of the correctness of what I state, I would beg to refer to the difference between the Anglo-Saxon race peopling the cold northern and the hot southern states of America.

5th. *On the Birth of Children.* During the year 1848, at the head-quarters of the 58th Regiment there were 83 married women, and these women during the year gave birth to 32 children. Among the division of pensioners I, as Medical Superintendent, brought to New Zealand, there were 50 married women under 40 years of age, and during the year ending April, 1849, 16 children were born; the rapid increase among the families of missionaries is well known. It is obvious, therefore, that the Anglo-Saxon race will fast increase in New Zealand, because the mortality among children under 5 years of age is low, and the number of children born is great.

6th. *On the Growth of European Plants.* Every European plant and flower yet tried has grown in the neighbourhood of Auckland. It is true the flowers have not the perfume, nor do they retain their smell so long as those in England. Grapes ripen in the open air, and occasionally come to considerable perfection; but the climate is too damp for their profitable cultivation in the neighbourhood of Auckland, although in other parts of New Zealand they do well. During the last year, 8 three-year old apple trees produced 500 ribstone pippins, all well sized and perfectly ripe; a grafted peach-tree in the same garden, of not above three years and a half standing, yielded upwards of 1200 peaches. The grass fields have a degree of green verdure with which even an Irishman is struck.

What kind of Emigrants is New Zealand best suited for at present? Before answering this question, I may mention that I have visited several places in the interior of New Zealand, both in the neighbourhood of Auckland and at the Bay of Islands, and have spent some time in the districts bordering on the rivers Waipa, Waikato, and

Mochon, and I have never seen a country better suited by nature for agricultural cultivation.

There is little trouble required to bring the fern land into a fit state to receive seed; and the abundant crops of wheat grown up the river Waipa prove the great fertility of the soil. In the neighbourhood of Auckland there is also much good land.

New Zealand is a country for the poor man to come to, as he will get plenty of good food by tilling the land for himself and his children. The man of property or the gentleman farmer will find it difficult to get a return for his capital, in consequence of the high price of labourers' wages, and the want at present of almost all exports. The only drawback to the poor man is the long voyage to New Zealand; but this is a temporary inconvenience, and if he select a good ship, not too crowded, and keep himself and his children as little between decks as possible, he will incur little risk to his health from fever or any sickness which may appear among the emigrants during the voyage.

In the town of Auckland there are persons who assert that the settlement will fail, because it has no exports; but who can tell what the resources of the country may be in a few years. The dissatisfaction of some people arises perhaps from a forgetfulness that an emigrant is not a man who goes abroad as a person goes to either Indies,—to make money and return home; a true emigrant is a man who adopts the new country as his future home, and is thankful if he and his children, by the sweat of their brows, can get plenty of food, have their health, and enjoy a few of the comforts of life; and, indeed, so long as this principle is kept in mind, no emigrant will ever have to regret settling in New Zealand.

There still exists among the people of Great Britain a dislike to New Zealand, from a terror or want of confidence in the native population,—a feeling which has apparently had its origin in the perusal of the well-known voyages of Captain Cook to these islands; but from what I have seen of the native race (and I have lived among them, and shared their hospitality), I have no doubt they will be found an advantage, in place of a drawback, to the settlers. Already, from the wise and benevolent policy of his Excellency Sir George Grey, the present Governor of New Zealand, they are fast becoming industrious and civilized; and if peace be not broken for a few years, the idea of fighting, though not banished from their memories, will in a great measure be repulsive to their feelings. In all countries to which the English people have emigrated, the indigenous races have been treated with severity, if not with cruelty; it will therefore be a Christian subject for the settlers in New Zealand to boast of, if in future years they can point to the children, the houses, the cattle, and the fields of the natives, and say, that in all other countries to which the inhabitants of Great Britain have migrated, the natives have been extirpated, whereas in New Zealand they have been civilized and preserved.

APPENDIX.

Revenue and Expenditure of Auckland (New Ulster, which includes Auckland and the Northern Province of New Zealand) for 1848, compiled from the Government Gazette.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

Customs—Spirits	£9,774	14	10
Cigars and Tobacco	3,607	0	10
Ad valorem	9,996	16	9
Post Office	881	3	1
Fees and Fines—Supreme Court	74	7	6
" Local and Police	548	3	2
" Sheriff	8	0	6
" Registers of Deeds	209	18	0
Miscellaneous Receipts	118	0	2
Licenses—Publicans	880	0	0
Auctioneers	160	0	0
Recovery of Gaol Rations to miscellaneous prisoners....	89	12	0
	£26,347	16	10

Crown Land Revenue—

Fees on Crown Grants	111	0	6
Wavers of Pre-emption	1,077	0	3
Occupation Licenses	161	1	0
Proceeds of Sales	2,143	14	1
	£3,492	15	10

Receipts in Aid—

Parliamentary Grant	22,500	0	0
Debentures for issue to Land Claimants	719	14	3
Receipts on account of Russell	40	0	0
Recovery from New Munster	8	9	6
	£23,268	3	9

Total..... £53,108 16 5

EXPENDITURE.

Civil Establishments—

Lieutenant-Governor	£141	10	0
Colonial Secretary Department	1,546	10	0
" Treasury	865	16	8
Audit	450	0	0
Customs	3,232	6	2
Post Office	593	10	6
Councils	16	13	4
	£6,846	6	8

Judicial Establishments—

Supreme Court	1,360	14	0
Law Officer	461	13	4
Resident Magistrate, Local Court, and Police	3,801	10	1
Sheriff and Gaol	923	11	7
Coroner	20	19	10
Registry of Deeds	182	8	10
	£6,750	17	8

Land and Surveys—

Survey Department	£1,818	7	0
Land Commission	735	1	6
Compensation for Deficiencies	212	18	8
Land Commissioner's Department	74	3	4
Awards of Lands surrendered	893	10	9
Land Purchases	825	10	11
	£4,559	12	2

Public Works and Roads—

Public Works	2,949	13	5
Roads	9,704	16	8
	£12,654	10	1

Miscellaneous—

Medical	963	13	11
Relief to Sick and Destitute	163	14	6
Aborigines	571	3	1
Printing and Stationery	478	1	2
Chaplain	200	0	0
Interpreter to Aborigines with Engineer Department	22	15	0
Incidents	103	3	2
Postages	91	8	8
Harbour	590	4	0
Government Schooner	286	17	1
Tamaki Ferry	7	4	0
Travelling and Passages	11	1	6
	£3,489	6	1

Military Charges—

Militia	73	4	0
Survey Marks for "Acheron"	9	18	0
Nene Waka's Annuity	30	0	0
	£113	2	0

General Charges—

Governor-in-Chief and Establishment	3,116	18	8
Bishop	600	0	0
Interpreter to Officer Commanding Troops	126	3	6
Civil Secretary's Department (2 quarters)	331	14	5
Government Brig	1,037	6	6
Schools	3,466	0	0
Travelling and Passages	102	10	4
Refund of Customs to Commissariat	1,677	3	1
Coal Shed for Naval Service	230	0	0
Charges on Receipts in aid of Interest	2,315	14	2
Debentures and Debenture Certificates redeemed	651	4	0
Payment at Auckland for other stations	410	13	4
	£14,065	8	0

Total Expenditure as above..... £48,479 2 8